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Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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11 January 1990

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Mobutu 'Unavailable' for Luanda Summit

AB0901172890 Dakar PANA in French 1612 GMT
9 Jan 90

[Excerpt] Luanda, 9 Jan (ANGOP/PANA)—The fourth summit of the eight Central and Southern African countries slated for 10 January in Luanda has been once again postponed "sine die," the Angolan Ministry of External Relations announced. In a press release issued yesterday in the Angolan capital, the Ministry of External Relations stated that this postponement was due to the fact that President Mobutu Sese Seko, the mediator for the peace process in Angola, was unavailable "for scheduling reasons." According to the source, Zambian leader Kenneth Kaunda, the coordinator of the "Group of Eight", is expected to hold talks with his counterparts to set a new date for this summit shortly. [passage omitted]

OAU's Salim Urges Payment of Budget Arrears

EA1001105190 Dakar PANA in French 1505 GMT
8 Jan 90

[Text] Addis Ababa, 8 Jan (PANA)—On Monday [8 January] Mr Salim Ahmed Salim, the OAU secretary general, appealed to member states to pay their contributions to the OAU budget.

Addressing the 50th ordinary session of the consultative Committee, Mr Salim disclosed that only \$3.5 million had been recovered for the current budget, which is \$29 million. Regarding the arrears, the secretary general of the pan-African organization added that they are now over \$30 million.

The Consultative Committee, formed by African ambassadors accredited to the OAU, is to discuss the proposed budget of the organization for 1990-1991. It is estimated at about \$30 million, or an increase of nearly 3 percent, as compared with the former budget. "This is in fact a zero-growth," Mr Salim said. He was at his first committee meeting since his election as head of the OAU secretariat last July (1989).

On that occasion, he highlighted the salient points of the draft budget, which covers the OAU activities in the political, economic, education, cultural, scientific, and social fields.

Mr Salim stressed the importance of the creation of a unit within the OAU in charge of women's problems, before emphasizing youth, the environment, public health, and promotion of African languages.

In the political field, the OAU secretary general said, we must make sure that the South African people's struggle is successful. Mr Salim also expressed the hope that solutions to the disputes between African countries, and to the drama of refugees, repatriated and displaced people in Africa would be found.

In the economic field, he stressed, my priority will be the objectives of the Lagos Plan of Action (adopted in 1980) including the creation of an African economic community. Furthermore, the creation of the European Common Market in 1992 should be taken into account,

"and its implications should be grasped and analyzed". From this viewpoint, the OAU cannot fulfill promises without "a minimum budget", he said. It is in this connection that he asked member states to pay their contributions to the OAU, since certain states have accumulated arrears since 1975-76, he said. The situation of the special funds is more critical. This is the case for the fund to support South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO) in its election campaign of last November (1989). On 10 November only half of the \$5 million due to be allocated for that purpose was released. The OAU made the subsidy for SWAPO from its own funds.

The Consultative Committee meeting, which ends on Saturday, is due to examine about 20 points on its agenda. These issues are then to be submitted to the Council of Ministers due in February and are also related to the project plan to open an OAU office in Windhoek.

According to an explanatory note of the OAU secretary general, the office is to represent the organization and to keep in touch with the Namibian Government on all political matters requiring the OAU's intervention and advice. It will work "in close collaboration with the United Nations and other institutions dealing with the return of refugees to their country."

This office will be for the OAU an observation post "as regards political and security issues". It will also have the task of controlling the Angolan rebels' activities in northern Namibia and of keeping in touch with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

The other tasks assigned to the OAU office in Windhoek will be to ensure liaison with the African group in Namibia "in order to coordinate their activities and actions" and "any other functions designated by the secretary general."

* ECOWAS Seen Unprepared for European Union

34000252A Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English
6 Nov 89 p 16

[Text] The adoption in ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] of a single intra-community trade liberalisation scheme and the establishment of ECOBANK across the subregion may not adequately meet the challenges of a single European market come 1992.

According to BT [BUSINESS TIMES] investigation, apart from the present poor economic status of ECOWAS member nations, the awfully low capacity utilisation of existing industries and the over-whelming production of primary products tend to render ineffective the seemingly well articulated programme of countering the EEC moves.

The European Economic Community, in an apparent effort to maintain a world trade dominance has designed a uniform customs union to be effective 1992.

It was learnt that while emphasis is expected to be placed on ECOWAS related businesses—trade liberalisation scheme which takes off in January next year, the volume

of industrial products so far approved (about 25) for the scheme is not only inadequate, but their acceptability across the ECOWAS subregion remains to be ascertained.

Beyond the common customs union for EEC, the issue of a common currency or its convertibility further places the community at a disadvantage in the world trade that is increasingly assuming a much sophisticated form.

While it will require improved economic activities and a strong political will to adopt and effectively implement a common currency for the subregion, fears are rife about the successful take-off of the Trade Liberalisation Scheme.

The non-availability of basic infrastructures inclusive of free information flow on existing goods and services does not help matters either.

It is hardly in doubt that the subregion is clearly desirous of a significant share of the world trade to complement domestic efforts towards growth and development. It is therefore hoped that more measures will be adopted if this objective is to be accomplished.

* Modernization of Colonial Laws Advocated

34000252B Lagos *DAILY TIMES* in English
28 Nov 89 pp 1, 14

[Article by Idahosa Asowata Abuja: "IBB Wants African Laws Modernised"]

[Text] President Ibrahim Babangida and President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia—yesterday called for modernisation of Africa's laws to make them relevant to the socio-economic needs of the peoples.

Such a modernisation they said will also promote the integration of the continent.

The time has come they said, to remove all laws left behind by colonial masters which have often worked against the interest of independent African countries.

The suggestion was made at the opening of the All-African Law Ministers' conference in Abuja.

Speaking yesterday while declaring open the first of such conference in the continent, President Babangida who was represented by the Chief of General Staff, Vice Admiral Augustus Aikhomu, said that his administration had since inception in 1985 made law reforms one of its principal pre-occupation.

He said: "Our efforts in Nigeria have always been geared towards the forging of unity out of diversity inherent in the heterogeneous character of our country.

"I am proud to say that one of our principal preoccupation has been the reform of our laws. Before long, we shall remove from our statute book all archaic and colonial laws and replace them with enactments that meet the yearnings and aspirations of our people."

President Babangida traced the legal history of the African continent to the colonial period when foreign legal concepts and experiences were imported.

These he said, had resulted in a situation of hopelessness and lack of a sense of purpose because the legal system is totally alien to the African peoples.

Said he: "That our indigenous concepts of justice, were supplanted by foreign laws is sad enough; that our basic social and cultural norms, ethos and mores have been completely subverted by foreign values is lamentable.

"Perhaps this conference will reinforce the need for resuscitation of both indigenous ideals of justice that conform with modern practices world-wide.

For example, conciliation and arbitration which form the primary pith of African adjudicatory procedure are fast supplanting the adversary system that is the hallmark of Anglo-American judicial process."

President Babangida hoped that the conference which has as its theme "integration of the African continent through law" would make recommendations which would lead to far-reaching decisions on the continental level.

In his goodwill message presented by Zambia's Attorney-General Mr F. M. Chomba, President Kaunda also referred to the partition and colonisation of Africa by European countries, saying that the laws which the colonialists left behind should be reformed.

"These laws," he said "have quite often worked against the interest of our own sovereign states and certainly have not contributed significantly to a smooth consolidation of African unity."

* ILO Report: Continent Getting Poorer

* 400 Million To Be in Poverty

34000212 Nairobi *KENYA TIMES* in English
12 Oct 89 p 11

[Article by David Ogot]

[Text] Over 400 million Africans will be below the poverty line by 1995, according to an International Labour Organisation (ILO) report released in Nairobi yesterday.

ILO will be holding a symposium on "Structural Adjustment and Employment in Africa" at the United Nations offices Gigiri, Nairobi, from 16 to 19 October.

ILO have warned that "there is no escape from the need for adjustment." The report also unveils policy guidelines focusing on social objectives which have been so far neglected in the adjustment debate and are designed to increase the productive capacity of the poor as the basis for recovery and growth.

The report also contends that the debate on adjustment should not be centered merely on the management of the

economy, "which is where the debt issue would have it located," but rather it should be about achieving a different growth, pattern.

It noted that while some recent changes may be helping economic growth it was doubtful whether that growth, was equitable and employment promoting.

A more fundamental review is therefore needed of the policy options and their consequences for employment and income distribution, the report says.

The report will be debated by the government, employer and worker delegates from 17 countries in a tripartite symposium.

This will be the first of a planned series of regional meetings to follow up the high-level meetings on Employment and Structural Adjustment held by the ILO in 1987, which called for an increase in the productive capacity of the poor in order to lay a base for a sustainable growth.

The report goes on to say that African was poorer today than it was a decade ago. "Increased poverty means not only deteriorated standards but also wealth destruction," it says. Physical capital, particularly infrastructure had been affected by the fall in investments while human resources had less access today to give good employment opportunities, health food education and shelter, according to the report.

The report says unless these capabilities can be rebuilt, possibilities for Africa's economic recovery would be slim.

The decline, the report explains, was mainly the result of the international crisis of the early 1980s, notably of the declining terms of trade and, for a number of countries, increased real rate of interest on debt.

According to the report, these external factors, however, were not mitigated by sound economic policy management. There was a historical lack of success in finding a suitable and equitable pattern of development.

An immediate need is to shift the structure of production so as to close the gap in the balance of payments, the ILO recommends.

But both the nature and the pace of the correctives have to be tempered by social and long term considerations, the ILO report says.

Dependence on a limited range of primary commodity exports has left African economies at the mercy of external conditions, says the report.

Thus the challenge, ILO suggests, is to expand exports through diversification, related to which is the need to strengthen the links between agriculture industry and between traditional and modern sectors of production.

A revival of investment and its efficient use in activities with high social returns is the centerpiece of the adjustment, the report states. ILO suggests that priorities

should be the rehabilitation of existing infrastructures such that nobody is the centerpiece of the adjustment strategy.

Investment in human resources is also needed both to reduce social distress and to strengthen the productive capacity of the poor. Such measures will help to rekindle growth though at the same time growth in output must be geared to job creation—for example by preventing a pattern of demand, which emphasises producer's manufactured in capital intensive ways.

The report concludes by stressing the importance of the participation of employers and workers organisations in the search for adjustment policies and their key role in the achievement of economic recovery.

*** Structural Adjustment Warning**

34000212 Nairobi KENYA TIMES in English
17 Oct 89 p 3

[Article by Eric Sagwe]

[Text] The minister of labour, Mr Peter Okondo, yesterday said structural adjustment policies could not be administered effectively without posing problems to human resource development, planning and utilisation.

Mr Okondo said structural adjustment programmes could only remedy severe and long standing structures of incentives at the cost of disturbance to production and distribution of income.

The minister said this in a speech read on his behalf by as Assistant Minister for Labour Mr Onyango Midika, at the opening of a 4-day Tripartite Symposium on Structural Adjustment and Employment in Africa at the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) conference centre in Gigiri, Nairobi.

The symposium is being held under the auspices of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) with the contest of the theme. "The Challenge of Adjustment in Africa." Twelve countries are represented including six organisations representing workers and six employers.

Mr Okondo further indicated that structural adjustments must fully recognise the need of local employment, its social effects and its political spin-offs. "Adjustments which lead to social-economic instability can set off a measure of political problems and must therefore be avoided. The problem usually is that the international agencies which advocate structural adjustments do not pay adequate attention to the socio-political problems that their suggestions can cause," he said.

Mr Okondo said advocates of structural adjustment must take full recognition of the socio-political effects of the structural adjustments they propose while the debate by parties concerned should shift away from short-term policy prescription linked to conditionality and debt-rescheduling, into a longer-term and socio-politically oriented approach to development.

On the symposium debate on the issue, the minister said it should be realised individual countries faced particular sets of challenges, so the design of adjustment programmes and the timing of reform prescribed must reflect a given country's specificity or special circumstances.

At the same time, Mr Okondo said the symposium should reveal that it was necessary to incorporate social issues in the adjustment programmes to enable policy implementation exercises to reach non-organised sectors and protect the poor and vulnerable groups against sharp falls in standards of living.

Chad

* International Organs To Fund AIDS Campaign

90EF0088A Ndjamena AL-WATAN in French
11-17 Nov 89 p 10

[Article by B.M.N.: "Moneylenders Finance Medium-Term Plan"]

[Text] A large group of moneylenders met in N'Djamena 6 and 7 November 1989 for a round table organized by the Government of the Republic of Chad in close cooperation with the UNDP (UN Development Program) and WHO (World Health Organization). The purpose of the round table was to find the funding needed to implement the medium-term program to combat AIDS.

The meeting, sponsored by the ministry of the Planning and Cooperation, illustrates well the support of international solidarity in seeking ways and means of helping our country check the advance and spread of Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS).

The representatives of friendly countries and international or non-governmental organizations, in contributing effectively to the fight against AIDS in Chad, signaled their willingness to finance the medium-term plan. Over 3 million U.S. dollars will be made available so that the plan can be quickly implemented. Chad is not safe from AIDS. Between 1985 and 1989, 14 cases of AIDS that ended in death were counted.

The plague, typhoid fever, leprosy, tuberculosis, cancer, malaria, tetanus, etc. are all pernicious illnesses that have prompted widespread fear. Although today modern medicine has been able to defeat them, such is not the case with Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS), which continues to bereave many families because of the complexity of its virus, HIV [Human Immunodeficiency Virus]. Nowhere in the world has a vaccine been discovered to avert the risks of AIDS infection and protect against this terrible "disease of the century." Scientists the world over are in constant contact with the World Health Organization to develop appropriate curative or preventive treatments with a view to reducing or even totally eradicating the scourge, which calls for a change in sexual behavior.

Like other nations in the world, Chad is not safe from AIDS. Our country's mobilization in the battle against AIDS is consistent with the circulation of the HIV virus here.

The creation of the National Anti-AIDS Committee in March 1988, the establishment of an ad hoc, interministerial technical commission responsible for periodically reporting on its work to the National Anti-AIDS Committee, and the drafting of a short-term anti-AIDS plan whose execution has just been completed to Chadian authorities' satisfaction are all palpable and comforting proofs of the country's mobilization, faced with the spread of the HIV virus.

Given the serious threat that AIDS represents, the Government of the Republic of Chad, always concerned with

protecting its people against the most dreaded diseases in general and AIDS, in particular, felt impelled to immediately draw up a medium-term plan. The plan covers the 1990-93 period, and is specially designed to extend and develop in an effective manner actions already undertaken against AIDS in Chad and those to be undertaken in the next 4 years.

It is based on a series of strategies aimed at preventing transmission of the disease; improving care of AIDS patients or healthy carriers; setting up a system to present information about and to combat sexually transmitted diseases in general; organizing epidemiological surveillance of the infection; and promoting and coordinating research.

The medium-term plan submitted to the moneylenders for evaluation on 6 November 1989 was approved by the delegates from friendly countries and donor organizations. They agreed to finance with cash or materials the vast anti-AIDS plan program, whose total cost is estimated at over 3 million U.S. dollars. In closing the AIDS round table, the state secretary of the Planning and Cooperation, Dr Facho Baalam, was delighted with the productive cooperation. It was, he stressed, nothing more than a legitimate show of international solidarity among all the nations of the world, confronted with this frightening disease. The meeting, which made it possible to put a figure on the support of friendly countries or donor organizations, inspires confidence that the efforts to fight AIDS will be adequate to achieve objectives.

At the end of the press conference that he gave immediately after closing the sessions in the company of the state secretary of the Planning and Cooperation, the Public Health minister Mr Alphonse Kotiga Guerina dwelled on changes that must be made in our people's sexual habits through information, education, and communication. The latter are the only effective methods likely to circumvent AIDS at this time.

Zaire

Mobutu Carries Out 'Important' Cabinet Reshuffle

AB1101123990 Paris AFP in French 1233 GMT
11 Jan 90

[Text] Kinshasa, 11 Jan (AFP)—The Zairian head of state, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, yesterday evening carried out an important cabinet reshuffle, it was learned today from official sources in Kinshasa.

Ten state commissioners (ministers) and 4 secretaries of state are leaving the Executive Council (cabinet), the same sources pointed out.

Decrees 'General Reshuffle'

AB1101132990 Paris AFP in French 1310 GMT
11 Jan 90

[Text] Kinshasa, 11 Jan (AFP)—A "veritable general reshuffle" has been decided upon by the Zairian President, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, at all the levels of the leading organs of the sole Zairian party, the Popular

Movement of the Revolution (MPR), Zairian radio LA VOIX DU ZAIRE announced this afternoon.

The national radio, which has been broadcasting songs in praise of the head of state since this afternoon, pointed out the changes that have occurred will affect all the leading organs of the party.

Thus, the radio added, the secretary general, the permanent secretary of the Political Bureau, the executive secretaries, as well as the government, the audit office, the Army headquarters, and certain state enterprises will be affected by the measures. The provincial governors will also be affected by this extensive reshuffle which is seen by observers as unprecedented in Zaire's history.

President Mobutu Receives UNITA's Savimbi

*AB1001135690 Paris AFP in French 1329 GMT
10 Jan 90*

[Text] Kinshasa, 10 Jan (AFP)—This morning, Zairian President Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko granted a lengthy audience to Jonas Savimbi, leader of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA, armed opposition to the Luanda regime), the national radio the Voice of Zaire has announced. Jonas Savimbi came to brief the head of state, the principal mediator in the Angolan conflict, on the current situation in his country, the radio explained.

Meanwhile, President Mobutu today formally denied having been the subject of an attempt, official sources indicated in Kinshasa. Mr Mobutu stated that a report carried by Portuguese Radio quoting a correspondent in

Luanda (Angola) and alleging that an attempt had been carried out against him "was totally unfounded."

Savimbi Predicts 'Peace This Year'

*AB1101113590 Dakar PANA in English 1125 GMT
11 Jan 90*

[Text] Kinshasa, 11 Jan. (AZAP/PANA)—The continuation of the civil war in Angola could compromise the current peace process towards national reconciliation, UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] leader Jonas Savimbi has stated.

Savimbi was speaking on Wednesday in Kinshasa after he had met with Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko, who has been mediating the peace process between UNITA and the Angolan Government engaged in a 14-year civil war.

"UNITA does not want to continue the useless war. But we find, unfortunately, that the other party has began an offensive and we are obliged to defend ourselves," said the UNITA leader who added that he had informed Mobutu on the situation.

He expressed the hope that the Zairian leader would take initiatives aimed at stopping the hostilities through the conclusion of a ceasefire.

He said that his movements were in conformity with the recommendations of President Mobutu to the two warring parties.

Savimbi said that the current situation notwithstanding, all indications were that Angola would have peace this year. He added that this was the general wish of the Angolan people.

Ethiopia

Mengistu Praise's Campaign Against TPLF

EA1001210490 Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries in Amharic 1600 GMT 10 Jan 90

[Text] Comrade President Mengistu Haile Mariam said today that the activities carried out in the past 2 months by the National Revolutionary Campaign Center to intensify further the people's anti-*weyane* [Tigray People's Liberation Front, TPLF] position and safeguard the unity of our country have attained useful results and that this activity will continue in the future in a coordinated manner. In his report today, the comrade president said that the campaign center, since the first meeting, in its activities in all directions and struggles on all fronts, has won victories by means of our revolutionary army and people's militia as well as by the participation of the people.

The congress [not further identified], after hearing the report by the comrade president, carried out an extensive discussion and expressed its admiration for the heroic deeds of our revolutionary army and people's militia. The congress also pointed out that the great contribution by the people on the battlefield alongside the revolutionary army and the people's militia for the unity of the country and dignity of its flag is highly commendable.

Kenya

Moi: Multiparty Advocates 'Have Masters Abroad'

EA1001221390 Nairobi Domestic Service in: Swahili 0924 GMT 10 Jan 90

[Speech by President Daniel arap Moi at Makuyu, Murang'a District rally; 10 January—live]

[Excerpts] Ladies and gentlemen: I am very pleased to be with you here in Makuyu, especially at the beginning of the year. [passage omitted]

The money we use in education alone is 40 percent of the total budget of Kenya. Yes, it is 40 percent. That means we are investing in our children so that they will lead a better future. We are doing so because we are aware that we are in a stable country.

Those who talk about two parties or so miss something in their heads [applause]. I do not know whether they came across imperialism or colonialism. They did not experience imperialism or colonialism. Such people have their own masters abroad. They tell them to say this and that. I do not want to say much. All that I can tell the citizens is that they should stay united and let us cooperate with one another, and you should rally behind *Nyayo* [foot-steps philosophy], being mindful of other people's welfare. That is a just philosophy. We must see to it that the problems of our neighbors are our problems. It is our duty to ensure that we stay firmly united so that the country can prosper. [passage omitted]

Somalia

Siad Cites Government's 'Indecision and Weakness'

EA1001192190 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1715 GMT 10 Jan 90

[From the "Panorama" program]

[Text] In the first item of our program tonight, we have a report on last night's address by the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] president, Comrade Mohamed Siad Barre, on the 12th anniversary of the SDR cooperative movement here in Mogadishu. Ahmaad Hasan Aukeh reports:

[Begin Ahmed recording] The meeting was attended by senior party and government officials and other invited guests. Addressing the evening session, the SDR president, Comrade Mohamed Siad Barre, thanked the SDR cooperative movement for bringing together the various groups and forces of the SDR people to form a united and productive group of Somali society. The president added that the management committees of the cooperative movement deserved a gold medal for the good job they had done.

On the dissolution of the SDR Council of Ministers, Comrade Mohamed Siad Barre said that this was brought about by the government's indecision and weakness in many sectors.

The SDR economy had collapsed. There existed a social crisis, and the Somali people faced a difficult life, with insecurity and a lack of national unity. He added that the former government had failed to solve these problems.

The SDR President said a new government will be formed very soon, and he called upon the Somali public to support the new government when it is formed.

On the former ministers of the dissolved government, Comrade Siad said that they deserved respect for serving the revolutionary government over 20 years with honesty and diligence, although he blamed them for not performing well to help the country surmount the various problems that has almost crippled the state machinery. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Tanzania

* Finnish Reporter, Envoy Assess Aid Results

90EF0053A Helsinki HELSINGIN SANOMAT in Finnish 10 Oct 89 p 26

[Article by Pellervo Alanen: "Tanzania Flooded With Developmental Aid Projects; Abundant Aid Money, Little Progress"]

[Text] It is impossible to avoid bumping into a Finnish developmental aid worker in a Tanzanian hotel. He sits at the bar and worries what will happen to his project after the responsibility for it is turned over to the locals.

Once in a while you may meet a project worker whose faith in improvement has remained intact regardless of adversities.

Tanzania is rife with development projects. Some are being pursued actively at the moment, others are in the planning stages. Foreign financing for some has run out, but, even so, they are still designated "projects."

Tanzania is said to be every country's favorite for developmental aid, and nearly all Western industrial nations are eager to help it.

In his book published this fall, retired ambassador Pekka Malinen charges that Finnish developmental aid has been unsuccessful and, in some instances, even downright harmful. He worries about the 3.5 billion Finnish marks of taxpayers' money earmarked in the next year's budget for developmental aid. He points an accusing finger especially at East Africa, where Tanzania is the major target for Finnish developmental aid. In the near future, Finland will be spending 130 million marks a year for bilateral developmental projects.

It is difficult to estimate the total amount of Finnish money being lavished on Tanzania because part of the aid goes through Southern African cooperative projects and international organizations.

Arriving in northeastern parts of Tanzania through Kenya, you find it difficult to believe that Tanzania is one of the world's poorest countries. The majestic, snow-covered Kilimanjaro comes into view. The clouds floating around its top bring rain to the forested mountainsides and the fields at the foot of the mountain. The northeastern corner is the country's wealthiest area.

There is no sign of potbellied fly-infested children, typical of developing countries. The entire population looks well fed, in spite of its relative poverty.

South of Kilimanjaro, the Japanese have built a large reservoir that is used for watering the lower lying rice fields, among other things. Nearby there is a large forest preservation area with valuable teak trees. So-called agroforestry plantations, where timber, bananas, cardamom, avocados, and papayas are grown simultaneously, bear evidence of the richness of the soil and also serve to prevent erosion.

The higher western and northern slopes, with their utility forests and planted trees, look more like Finnish forests. The African pine and the cypress are the most important log trees.

In the north, Kilimanjaro borders on Kenya. The nomads of the savannah, the Masai, wander freely back and forth without heeding the border.

In September, the savannah smells of smoke. There are grass fires everywhere that have been started by the nomadic Masai on purpose. The dry grass is burned to provide for the new growth before the rainy season starts in November. Though the fire spreads fast, without harming the big trees, it prevents the regeneration of the sparse savannah forest.

Tanzania, Country of Paradoxes

The Masai compete for living space with farmers who grow barley on thousands of acres for the use of the country's beer industry. Some of the large farms, after gradual economic liberalization of Tanzania, are now run by Europeans—one even from Finland—who rent land from the state.

It is difficult to believe that Tanzania will ever prosper unless its roads are repaired. The three railroad lines from the interior to the coast cannot meet the transportation needs of a country that is three times larger than Finland.

The Americans have been building a modern asphalt road that starts in Dodoma, the new capital, and runs to Morogoro. With its separate lanes for slow traffic, its railings and Western traffic signs, it seems unnecessarily extravagant, since nearly all the other roads in the country are in deplorable condition.

The old asphalt roads are imbued with crater-size potholes with steep sides. Big stones pop up from dusty road surfaces so that you really need an all-terrain vehicle to drive on them. Motorists trying to evade the potholes cause a lot of traffic accidents.

Cars and trucks wear out on these roads in a few years.

Valuable hardwood trees are disappearing from the interior savannahs of the country. The roads leading to Dar Es Salaam are lined with sacks of charcoal waiting for the jobbers' trucks that will transport the coal to the markets of the country's only city with over a million inhabitants.

Illicit loggers, unconcerned with the threat of punishment, do their share of destroying the forests with their cross-cut saws. Together with other Western countries that were earlier helping to harness the rain forests for industrial use, Finland is now waking up to the realities and has recently proposed a conservation program for the Aman rain forest area that is regarded as immeasurably valuable.

While some forests are being destroyed, elsewhere in Tanzania log-sized trees are dying standing up. They cannot be used because of low industrial capacity and transportation problems.

The Finnish aid donors are perhaps becoming wiser. They have realized that it is not sensible to export to a developing country the most modern technologies because the machinery is likely to break down quickly due to nonexistent maintenance. There is a movement back to simple technologies, and the value of abundant cheap labor is taken into account.

It is, however, not sensible to bring to the country hoes and billhooks, either, because this would destroy the trade of the village smiths. Development aid is a difficult and complicated endeavor.

Bankruptcy Looming for the Aid Favorite

Despite generous aid, Tanzania was drifting toward bankruptcy in the early 1980's. Among things blamed for

this were President Nyerere's African socialism, the costly war against Uganda, and the Ujamaa Movement. Recently, partly under pressure from the World Bank, attempts have been made to correct some of the problems.

The experiment in socialism gave the country an enormous number of bureaucrats. Aid workers refer to these bureaucrats as paper pushers, who smother any promising seedlings of development.

The nationalization of business enterprises depressed the economy and forced enterprising Indians to emigrate. Under the auspices of the Ujamaa campaign, country people were transferred to large villages, and this became the chief reason for the collapse of agricultural production. Farmers were paid such low prices for their products that the supply trickled off.

At present, efforts are being made to correct the problems. Foreign enterprise is coming back, and people are being allowed to leave the Ujamaa villages and go back to their former homes.

The Western aid policies have been two-faced. The largest part of developmental aid has been given in the form of import subsidies, which have impeded the country's own food production. On the other hand, the agricultural subsidies in the Western countries have pushed the world market food prices so low that developing countries are being impoverished. According to an OECD [Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development] study, lowering the subsidies by some 10 percent would take up the world market food prices, which would have a stimulating effect on developing countries' economies.

For a long time, the exchange rate of the Tanzanian shilling was kept artificially high in relation to the U.S. dollar. At present, it is being allowed to float toward its realistic value, which has resulted in high inflation. Modest salaries stretch less and less far, and bureaucrats are forced to concentrate their energies on hustling for additional income. On the other hand, the producer prices of agricultural products have started to climb.

No one is sure about the present inflation rate, but estimates put it somewhere between 50 and 100 percent. Yet the shilling has not gone down to its real value. It is difficult to avoid bumping into illicit moneychangers. Regardless of the threat of punishment, all salespeople give out in whispers the price of merchandise in dollars as well as in native currency.

Finnish Involvement Widespread

Finns are developing the Tanzanian forest economy and wood industry and, together with the other Nordic countries, are involved in forestry and agricultural training programs.

Finns have played a longstanding role in the water-supply and sewage projects. The Finnish Geological Research Institute and Outokumpu have been involved in a mining project. Unfortunately, the new fancy laboratory is in danger of disuse because of the Tanzanians'

lack of money. Finns have participated in the land use planning as well as in the prevention of erosion, and they contribute to electrification and the building of power plants. Power generators have been sent to Tanzania. Valmet tractors are being assembled there. Imposing equipment has been provided for the Dar Es Salaam container harbor. But this will not alone guarantee smooth operation, as bribes are often necessary to get goods out of the harbor.

Various Finnish organizations are involved in development work. Missionary societies maintain hospitals, and sports organizations are teaching physical education. In villages, the 4-H club teaches gardening and salt-making.

Ambassador Kari Karanko: 'Malinen Responsible for Blunders'

The Finnish ambassador to Tanzania, Kari Karanko, does not deny that mistakes, even big mistakes, have been made in the development cooperation, yet he is very irritated by Pekka Malinen's book. In it, Malinen criticizes the decisions that have been made, while trying to escape any personal responsibility for them. Malinen maintains in his book that he only obeyed governmental orders as a diplomat should.

"As far as I am concerned, he is talking utter nonsense. Malinen was in the position of reporting to the government. Anyone in such a position must carry the responsibility for his actions even after he is no longer in office."

Karanko points out that Finland initially became interested in Tanzania because of the other Nordic countries' heavy involvement there. In the beginning, the Finnish development aid consisted of looking for ways to join the others. During the 1970's, we joined in the efforts of the international organizations and granted study scholarships. We were taking our first steps in bilateral specialist assistance. We sent out volunteer workers to Tanzania. Everyone was still learning things, Finns included. Then manufacturers became interested. In that situation, no one was concerned about what consequences sending goods was going to have.

Karanko says that too little attention was paid to the training of people. "In general, I don't trust a trainer who has no training in training."

"I have an impression that there is today no demand for people of Malinen's ilk in the Finnish development aid administration. His actions have gone precisely against his words. The overhaul in development cooperation is cultural and ideological in the sense that officials now are taking responsibility for what they do within the framework of the country's government."

In Karanko's opinion, the very fact alone that people take responsibility for development cooperation constitutes a magnificent cultural change. "We have an unpredictable hand of cards. We are forced to make decisions that can easily misfire."

According to Karanko, what has been constructed is a system that did not formerly exist. A decision has been made on what will be done in the next 4-year period. All

aid will be given on the basis of sustained development in which such areas as the position of women and environmental considerations will be considered.

Karanko says that plans for sustained development have to take into consideration both the aid donors and financiers as well as the goods exporters. The latter often operate on a shortsighted basis. They sell the machine and are done with it, taking no further responsibility.

"There are also other sorts of exporters. They care whether their machines function. They are really nice people, not like Malinens. Malinen has filled his book with norms that have been dispersed from on high. He uses them to prove his assertions in the fashion of, 'What did I say? A negro is a negro and you cannot change him.'"

A lack of cultural understanding is, in Karanko's opinion, the most marked characteristic of Malinen's book. No attempt has been made by Malinen to investigate sociocultural structures. He does not ask why things are the way they are or whether they could be otherwise. Nor does he ask what should be done if there is a need for change.

All that Malinen says is that people multiply like rabbits.

In Karanko's opinion, the book should have included thoughts on the international context. "But that is all beyond Malinen's qualifications."

Citizens' Organizations Skilled in Humanitarian Aid

Forester Markku Jokela, who 3 years ago was working in Tanzania as the field manager of a forest project, comments that Malinen's proposal of centralizing humanitarian aid to citizens organizations is interesting. "I don't want to put down this idea," he says.

"These people know how to get it done. The goal of the Missionary Society is to help individuals. The 4-H youngsters work among the people. The helping out of people on an individual basis is not up to the government in Finland, either."

Jokela says that Malinen's condemnation of the entire development aid cooperation seems unfair. His book brings out the fact that mistakes have been made. They have been made in cooperation with the Tanzanians. In this respect, we can talk of cooperation in failure.

Only in Tanzania did Markku Jokela come to full realization of "how outrageously difficult it is to disperse development." It is nowadays generally agreed that development aid should be given according to the recipient's needs. But there is the problem that the recipient is not always able to express what his needs are.

In Jokela's opinion, excessive direct handouts have been the most common mistake. Every time financial aid is given, it should be linked to a contribution from the receiving country. The contribution does not need to be monetary but could instead be, for example, some guarantee of a certain activity.

"The lack of funds is not the worst obstacle to progress. As far as I understand, money is no problem. What is

worrisome is that the Tanzanian bureaucracy is full of people who have learned to use aid as a crutch. They don't try to figure out what the Tanzanians themselves could do but, instead, immediately start looking about for foreign aid."

Jokela maintains that the cooperation between aid donors has not been coordinated sufficiently well. In the forestry section, for example, six to eight assisting countries operate simultaneously, each according to its individual programs. The Tanzania Forest Action Plan, which would have been needed 10-15 years ago, was formulated only quite recently. It specifies what should be done and what direction should be taken.

Jokela says that development aid cooperation is so demanding that training of the workers in their own countries should be much more thorough. It is not enough to be competent in one's own field. All assistance workers should know much more about the culture and economy of their target country than is now the case.

Uganda

* Four Years of NRM Economic Policy Assessed

34000234A Kampala *THE NEW VISION* in English
9 Oct 89 p 15

[Text] Uganda is celebrating her 27th birthday with nearly four years since the National Resistance Movement and its Army took the reins of government in 1986. How does the economy stand? Mulinde Musoke assesses the situation.

The National Resistance Movement (NRM), has consistently hammered out the idea of a 'sustainable integrated economy.' The aim of the NRM government is that the Rehabilitation and Development Plan, initiated soon after the Movement took the reins of government in January 1986 should bear the seeds of a sustainable integrated economy.

While there have been successes over the past three years, there have also been growing areas of concern, particularly in the current uncertainty on the international market upon which many developing countries depend. Among the many problems that beset the Ugandan economy, is this dependency that the government would like to see diminish.

According to the IMF Direction of Trade Statistics Year book (1988), in the region of 40 percent of Uganda's exports go to the United States. On the other hand, the bulk of her imports comes from neighbouring Kenya, amounting in 1987 for example to 125,840,000 U.S. dollars. This constituted 24.7 percent of all imports. The trend has been continuing for the past fifteen years, but may well change with the emerging single market in western Europe and the present efforts to increase the local manufacturing output.

During the fiscal year 1988-89, the Ugandan economy grew by an estimated 7.2 percent. The Ministry of

Planning and Economic Development says in its 'Background to the Budget': "This reflects an increased investment, both by the private sector and Government, improved efficiency of resource utilisation and continuing improvements in security. The monetary economy is estimated to have grown by 8.2 percent while the non-monetary economy grew by 5.2 percent."

The Ministry states that the growth rate in the monetary economy is estimated at 8.2 percent and much of this growth was contributed by the manufacturing sector. Pacesetters were in the food processing, which grew by 40 percent; the manufacture of food products, by 31.3 percent and miscellaneous manufacturing 22.4 percent.

Leading the way in this growth were the subsectors of tobacco and beverages, which recorded 40.9 percent increase over the past year. Not far behind came timber, paper, and printing with 40.5 percent. Construction also grew by 19.6 percent, while monetary agriculture went up by 8.5 percent, being mostly as a result of increase in food crop production.

Fishing in the monetary sector is another area that has shown impressive growth figures. There was a 43 percent rise, much of it coming from the Lake Kyoga catch, where now armed confrontations which had hindered fishing, have eased off significantly.

In the non-monetary economy, in which money is not the prime objective, agriculture grew 5.9 percent and construction by the same margin. Fishing and forestry recorded a 3.7 percent increase, while Owner Occupied Dwellings showed a 2.8 percent improvement, after taking into account the inflationary factor.

Considering the present state of the International Coffee Agreement, and the dependency of Uganda on this crop for much of her foreign exchange, the NRM government has expressed its commitment to diversify the economy. An especially good illustration of this commitment was the recently launched 2.1 million U.S. dollars Horticultural Development Project.

It is a project initially being funded by the UN Food and Agricultural Organisation, along with the UN Development Programme. It is intended to pave the way for a rapid expansion in the export of mangoes, pawpaws, pineapples, citrus, avocado and passion fruits. There is also provision for vegetables including okra, cucumber, pepper, tomatoes and beans.

Apart from coffee, other main exports crops in the past, have been cotton, tea and tobacco. In these areas, it is very much a matter of reviving production. For instance the tobacco sub-sector over the past three years, has been making considerable gains. In 1988, it was 2,513,000 kgs. For 1989, it is estimated to be 2,986,000 kgs, about 105 percent over the 1987 production.

Insecurity in the major cotton growing areas of the north and north east, severely hampered the revival of cotton production, but there are now signs that the Government's Emergency Cotton Production Programme, will be fully implemented. The targets are 298,160 hectares and 259,390 bales. Currently, the hectareage is about

118,100, but the marketed production is only 21,650 bales. This obviously reflects the under-production of the crop.

In mid-June this year, the Kasaku Tea Factory in Mukono district was opened by the President. This was a recognition of the government's strong interest in the leaf. The Uganda Development Bank (UDB) has a substantial stake in the new factory.

Meanwhile, the European Economic Community has also given considerable assistance in this sector, especially in the rehabilitation of the Uganda Tea Growers Corporation small holder's tea factories.

In 1988, the production of made tea declined over 1987, but for 1989, it is expected to double over the 1988 figure of 7,500,000 kgs. In terms of exports, tea brought in 1,892,400 U.S. dollars in 1988 and if the world market remains stable better returns are estimated for 1989.

The Cocoa Development Project has hit some snags. In August, the UNDP [United Nations Development Program] cut funding due to a disagreement over the feasibility study. There was also some concern over the falling price of cocoa on the international market. So far, no other donor has stepped forward to assist the government, which is determined to revive the export of the crop. Ugandan cocoa is said to be of high quality. Currently, the production of cocoa is in the region of 500 metric tonnes a year, and the government is laying particular emphasis on the rehabilitation of neglected *shambas* instead of developing new ones.

Food crops have shown a substantial increase. Better prices for the farmer have motivated them and the government's under-pinning of the barter trade, has brought about an increased input and incentives into agriculture. The Rural Farmers' Scheme, managed by the Uganda Commercial Bank, is one example of these incentives.

Government is also intent on seeking out for outside assistance from donor aid agencies. Unfortunately, this year's first harvest was poor because of erratic rainfall. Certainly more has to be done, however Government is restricted by the problem of too little for so much to do. A large part of the budgetary allocations go to Finance, Works, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Education and Health. Due to insurgency in the north and north east, Defence gobbled up an awesome Shs. 17 billion in 1988.

According to the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development, an estimated 457,000,000 U.S. dollars of external resources were mobilised in support of the Government's Rehabilitation and Development Plan. Of this, 34 percent were grants, and 60 percent in loans. The rest was made up of barter trade and short term credits. Two thirds of the new commitments, 299,000,000 U.S. dollars, were received from bilateral donors, with the balance from the UN agencies, other multi-lateral agencies and Non-Governmental Organisations.

Just over half of the new commitments was earmarked import support and non-project specific support. That is

to shore up balance of payments whenever the need arises. An estimated 37,000,000 U.S. dollars was committed in support of technical assistance. Commitments for projects were 154,000,000 U.S. dollars.

Social infrastructure was the chief beneficiary under the project commitments. It received 71,000,000 U.S. dollars. Mining and Energy got 38,000,000 U.S. dollars while Agriculture received 32,000,000 U.S. dollars. What Government could not provide from local resources was made up for by external assistance.

Presently, Uganda's foreign debt hovers about the 1.6 billion U.S. dollars. Debt repayments now consume almost 70 percent of Uganda's exports. There are concerns that this debt service ratio will worsen within the next decade, as the grace periods for repayment of the principal of the new debt runs out. It is also notable that the 'productive' sectors in the Rehabilitation and Development Plan are mostly financed by external loans.

Not all the budgetary objectives from the fiscal year 1988 have been met, however, this was compensated for by better performance in other areas. Take taxes for example. According to the Ministry, there was shortfall on recurrent tax revenue performance, mainly as a result of the decline in the export taxes which realised only 35 percent of the target. While Government had been expecting Shs. 19.1 billion it only received Shs. 6.7 billion.

However other recurrent taxes did well. Customs duty, which fell short of the target in fiscal 1987 by 55 percent, did much better for 1988, recording a 120 percent increase in relation to the original estimates. This typified the trend that traditionally reliable sectors of the economy in terms of providing tax revenue (e.g. coffee) are falling behind. Technically, this is referred to as a structural shift in different tax revenue contributions by sources. Another positive factor that has gone a long way in improving tax revenue, has been the decentralisation of tax collection.

On the whole, Government took in approximately 60.7 billion shillings in fiscal 1988. This was a marked increase from the financial before this. Expenditure was Shs. 89.4 billion and the difference was made up through external sources, treasury bills, and debt re-scheduling. The trade deficit worsened from 359.6 million U.S. dollars to 373.3 million U.S. dollars.

During his budget speech in July, Finance Minister, Dr Crispus Kiyonga, was particularly pleased to report that Government had substantially tamed inflation. It had come down from 240 percent between 1987-88, to a more manageable 60 percent between 1988-89. This was achieved through tighter control on money, mainly by putting a squeeze on credit. Interest rates remain high and the Minister stressed that this would continue, but all the same savings are still very low. Almost 50 percent of the total money supply is outside the banking system.

Government intends to spend Shs. 212.5 billion for the financial year 1989-90. Half of this, will go into developmental activities. In line with inflation and the high

demand for foreign exchange, Government instituted devaluations of the Uganda shilling at the end of December and in March.

At present the rate with the U.S. dollar stands at 200/=. Again, Government introduced the Special Import Programme II with an initial sum of 40 million U.S. dollars. All these steps are geared to soak up some of that 50 percent of the money supply.

Ugandans refuse to put on bank accounts.

The integrated economy that the NRM government wishes for Uganda is slowly emerging. Agriculture is the point that will trigger off the economy and it is agriculture that will increasingly receive the most attention. Agricultural produce is now being transported along repaired feeder and trunk roads to rehabilitated processing centres.

Entebbe International Airport is set for a major facelift and with the assistance of the UNDP and specifically the International Civil Aviation Organisation, storage facilities will be expanded and improved. This is important for the intended expansion of the horticultural sector. The Uganda Electricity Board is currently involved in replacing or installing transformers all over the country, and Owen Falls Dam is undergoing repairs for a better output. The Uganda Railways are on the road to self-sufficiency in terms of over-hauling their diesel engines. The Nalukolongo Locomotive Workshop is almost fully operational.

Although the industrial sector has the problem of inadequate availability of credit, it has endeavoured to produce the goods. Mukwano Industries continues to lead the way. In September the Minister of State for Planning and Economic Development, Mr Matthew Rukikaire announced that industrial production in Uganda has shown an increase of 14 percent during the first five months of 1989.

In the end, however, all plans made in the name of the people cannot be fulfilled without the goodwill of the people. Such activities as smuggling do little to help pull Uganda through its current economic problems.

The Rehabilitation and Development Plan is perhaps the first genuine strategy for economic development in many years. Consequently, there is considerable external support towards its success. Admittedly, it is disconcerting having the IMF looking over the shoulder, but President Museveni has constantly stressed that Uganda has a backward country. The aphorism still holds true: "Beggars cannot be choosers."

* 300 Former Rebels Escape From Gulu Center

34000234B Kampala THE NEW VISION in English
13 Oct 89 p 1

[Article by S.B. Odoki]

[Text] Over 300 former rebels have so far escaped from the reception centre in Gulu, the Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office, resident in Gulu, Mrs Betty Bigombe has announced.

A total of 700 former rebels of the Holy Spirit Movement of Joseph Kony had been kept at the reception centre for the last two and a half months since their surrender to the government forces. They were being politicised as demanded by the parents and elders in Gulu.

Addressing a rally at Kaunda Ground recently in Gulu, Mrs Betty Bigombe reported that there were 700 former rebels at the centre before she left for her overseas trip. But when she returned to Gulu, she found only 360 at the centre. The Minister asked "Where have the rest gone?"

She told the crowd that the former rebels had been given freedom of movement, of association and of expression in Gulu town. Some of them were even permitted to go home and see their families but none of them came back to the centre.

Others had escaped from the centre.

Mrs Bigombe noted that since their escape, neither their parents nor relatives had bothered to return them. Even the RC [Resistance Councils] in these areas couldn't dare to assist in identifying them because of threats by those who, she said, were understood to have guns.

She appealed to the RCs to come out and help the government in identifying some of the escapees. "All must be tracked down and taken back to the centre," she stressed.

Mrs Bigombe wondered who they were running away from the centre when most elders and parents in Gulu had requested her that a school for political education should be instituted in Gulu for those returning home from the bush so that they are not taken anywhere outside the district.

If the people of Gulu were not prepared to accept good changes meant to improve the welfare of their sons and daughters, they would be the ones to lose.

She said that soon there would be a crack-down on all the former UPDA [Uganda People's Democratic Party] and Holy Spirit Movement rebels who had surrendered and are now at home after being pardoned by the President under the amnesty. They will then be sent to the school of political education outside Gulu district. She said even those who escaped from the reception centre would be rounded up and taken to the school of political education outside Gulu.

* Museveni Explains Latest Shilling Devaluation

34000233 Kampala THE NEW VISION in English
27 Oct 89 p 1

[Text] Recent government economic measures including the latest devaluation are all aimed at consolidating the country's economic growth rate now estimated at 7.2 percent.

This was stressed yesterday by the Chairman of the National Resistance Movement and National Resistance Council (NRM/NRC), President Yoweri Museveni, during the continued Council debate on the recent government economic measures.

The President who entered the Council Chambers at exactly 2:58 p.m. to find only Mr Sam Kiyingi, Minister of State for Cooperatives and Marketing, an only Cabinet Minister present, told the Council members in a light mood that Cabinet Ministers had not boycotted the session. "Perhaps I came too fast for them. They will be arriving one by one," Museveni said.

First to arrive after the Council Chairman had opened the debate was the Minister of Finance, Dr Crispus Kiyonga.

President Museveni told members that of late, there had developed a bit of panic among the people about the state of the country's economy.

He said the country had experienced a rapid economic growth estimated at 7.2 percent per year. "This is very, very fast compared to other economies elsewhere," Mr Museveni said. The recent government economic measures were, therefore, aimed at maintaining that growth rate.

He assured the country: "We needed to bring in some fuel to sustain that growth rate. We should not lose sight of this. The idea is to ensure sustained growth."

President Museveni said the Minister of Finance had made elaborate arrangements with the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). He promised to give the members his own views about the arrangements later. He then called for contributions.

Mr Nkalubo Wasswa (Nominated) asked for clarification if the Special Import Programme (SIP II) would be maintained at the same rate in view of the recent devaluation. He said traders were particularly concerned.

The Minister of Finance, Dr Kiyonga, clarified that SIP II would be maintained at the current rate. But it will be reviewed by government from time to time.

Dr Kiyonga pointed out that firms benefiting under the Open General Licencing and has proved successful will always be given priority whenever money is available.

Mr Museveni pointed out that the SIP II had been initiated by government to raise money to be able to avoid devaluation.

"But our friends (World Bank and IMF) when they returned, they said this was not good," Mr Museveni said. He added that, as a compromise, SIP II was left for speculative purposes and raising tax revenue.

Mr Nkalubo Wasswa expressed concern about the likely impact of the recent devaluation package on the agricultural sector.

He said a Massey Ferguson tractor which cost around 1.4m/=. He added that the recent devaluation would bring the price of the same tractor to about 9m/=. He did not know whether the Uganda Commercial Bank (UCB), would subsidise farmers' efforts.

Mr Nkalubo Wasswa called on government to sell off some of unviable parastatal bodies which are continuing to drain public funds and asked government to take a very serious view of building societies. Members of the public were discouraged from saving their money in some institutions.

Mr Ongaria, CM Tororo Municipality supported the economic measure taken by government but criticised constant devaluation. The government needed to stand on its own feet and devise policies that would solve the country's difficulties even at the expense of annoying friends.

He suggested that the Ministry of Finance should find more ways to broaden sources of tax revenue.

In a further clarification, President Museveni assured the members that it was possible to control the country's inflation. He said this had been done between July last year and February this year when inflation had been reduced to 2 percent.

If that rate of inflation at 2 percent had been maintained, "we could have over-performed the IMF obligations," Mr Museveni said.

He added: "But we had other problems. For instance, we could have overcome inflation by not buying the farmers' produce. But that weighed strongly against our priorities."

President Museveni said, because of "failure by the Bank of Uganda to ensure constant flow of essential commodities into the country by providing foreign exchange, inflation went up. We could control inflation through a squeeze on money supply," he pointed.

Mr Museveni urged the members: "Don't worry about the short term monetary balances.

Mr Lokum Fred, CM Bulisa, Masindi, proposed establishment of "public finance intelligence organisation" to control the tax payers' money. He said that this would deal with operational records other than the office of the Inspector General of Government and the Public Accounts Committee which examined historical records.

Lokum appealed for more encouragement to the fishing industry a potential which, he said, remained untapped.

Agago county representative, Mr Ambrose Okullo observed that fish fat was an important raw material for making tallow used in soap making.

Kasese women representative, Mrs Loyce Bwabale, suggested that in a bid to eliminate problems of a civil servants, the Ministry of Education should devise means to control the escalation of school dues.

She castigated headteachers on what she called first and second world schools.

The Deputy Minister of Water and Mineral Development, Mr David Pulkol, urged the newly formed economic committee to try to find out who possessed the unbanked money, how much it was and what it was used

for. He observed that there was a lot of mismanagement in government departments. The Council continues today.

*** Museveni Signs Order Limiting NRA Business**

34000233B Kampala *THE NEW VISION* in English
9 Oct 89 p 1

[Text] The President and commander-in-chief of the National Resistance Army [NRA] Lt Gen Yoweri Museveni has signed an order defining the limits at which NRA officers and men can engage in business.

In a statement released yesterday the President said he had made the order under the powers conferred upon him by article 24(1) and 78 of the National Constitution. The Order was also in agreement with the army council recommendations he said.

Following is the full text of the statement:

Whereas the National Resistance Army recognizes the right of every citizen to engage in business and,

Whereas we recognise that soldiers like all other citizens have a right to engage in business activities, in order to supplement their earnings;

Noting that some business undertakings can be diversionary compromise the army and dangerous to state security;

Noting that officers and men of the National Resistance Army should be exemplary in their conduct.

Recalling that the Army Council has addressed itself to this problem and recommended what type of business activities officers and men should engage in.

Now therefore in exercise of powers conferred upon and President by article 24(1) and 78 of the constitution of the Republic of Uganda and in agreement with the Army Council recommendations, I have deemed it necessary to issue this order to define and limit the types of businesses that may be engaged in by officers and men as here under:

- No officer or man of the National Resistance Army may engage in any business whatsoever which involves import and export of whatever type of goods.
- No officer or man of the National Resistance Army may engage in any business that is based outside Uganda.
- No officer or man of the National Resistance Army may engage in or transact business of a speculative nature.
- No officer or man of the National Resistance Army may operate an external bank account.
- No officer or man of NRA may own property abroad.
- All officers and men of the National Resistance Army may only engage in businesses either as sole owners or in company or partnership with members of their families or in company or partnership with fellow officers or men of the National Resistance Army.
- No officer or man of the National Resistance Army may transact business with the National Resistance

Army or the Ministry of Defence.

- No officer or man of the National Resistance Army may own shares, stocks or hold any interests in a foreign registered company, or a company run and operated by businessmen other than as stated above, or in a company that deals in import export or speculative business.
- All such officers or men who have such shares, stocks, interests in the companies described above shall sell

off any such shares, interests or stocks before the 30th of November 1989.

- No officer or man of NRA may engage in any business as a commission agent or manufacture's representative.

Anybody who contravenes this order shall be arrested immediately and prosecuted for disobedience of a lawful order.

UDF Official Reports on Mandela Meeting*MB1001182690 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1810 GMT 10 Jan 90*

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 10 SAPA—Jailed African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela said on Wednesday he wished to be released as soon as possible but had no idea when this would take place.

Mr Azar Cachalia, treasurer of the United Democratic Front, acted as spokesman for the first delegation of six lawyers from the National Association of Democratic Lawyers (NADEL), which met Mr Mandela on Wednesday.

"Mr Mandela stressed it is his desire to be released as soon as possible. He, however, has no idea when he will be released," Mr Cachalia said.

"It could take a few months."

Mr Mandela has emphasised the need for unity amongst all lawyers who support the anti-apartheid struggle and the goal of a united, non-racial democratic South Africa, Mr Cachalia said.

NADEL declared it supported Mr Mandela's call.

The meeting, which was requested by Mr Mandela, took place at his quarters at Victor Verster Prison in the Cape Province.

Commenting on his meeting with members of the government, Mr Mandela told NADEL he did so with a view to normalising the situation in the country.

"Mr Mandela said, however, this could not be construed as negotiations. Any negotiations can only take place between the ANC [African National Congress] and the government," said Mr Cachalia.

Mr Mandela said he remained a loyal and disciplined member of the ANC.

Mr Cachalia was accompanied by Mr J. Smith, Mr M. Bulelani, Mr J.B. Sibanyoni, Ms Linda Zama, and Mr Kajee Mehmood.

The meeting lasted five hours.

The second delegation of six lawyers from NADEL will meet Mr Mandela on Thursday [11 January].

Sisulu Emphasizes No Gain in Imprisoning Mandela*MB1001180290 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1500 GMT 10 Jan 90*

[Text] Walter Sisulu says the South African Government has nothing to gain by keeping Nelson Mandela in prison.

Speaking on a radio phone-in program, Sisulu said that neither the government, Mandela himself, nor the ANC [African National Congress] derives advantage from his continued imprisonment. The ANC leader also rejected speculation that Mandela's release would ease international pressure on South Africa, but he did indicate he was willing to have talks about talks with Pretoria.

Feb Release 'Speculation'*MB1101111390 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1000 GMT 11 Jan 90*

[Text] ANC [African National Congress] leader Walter Sisulu says talk that Nelson Mandela will be released in early February is pure speculation. Advocate Dulla Omar says, a close friend of Mandela's, agrees that dates for his release are still based on rumor. But Sisulu did say he'd be released some time this year.

Mandela is to meet a second delegation of National Association of Democratic Lawyers today, led by President Pius Langa. He is scheduled to meet a South African Youth Congress delegation next week.

The group of released ANC leaders who are going to meet the ANC next week are scheduled to stay in Lusaka for 2 weeks. Sisulu says they will report back to Mandela on the outcome of the meeting when they return to South Africa.

Church Officials Meet Press on De Klerk Talks*MB1001181390 Johannesburg Television Service
in English 1600 GMT 10 Jan 90*

[Text] The Church Alliance of South Africa, CASA, has urged the state president, Mr F.W. de Klerk, to speed up the reform process.

The appeal was made by an 11-man delegation, led by pastor Poen Badenhorst, during a meeting with Mr de Klerk at the Union Buildings, in Pretoria, today.

CASA was one of two separate church groups to meet the state president today; the other was a delegation of the reformed churches in South Africa:

[Begin video recording] [Unidentified correspondent] CASA's meeting with Mr de Klerk followed an early request from the alliance and a subsequent invitation from the state president to clergymen to enter into dialogue with him.

Apart from Pastor Badenhorst, CASA was also represented by Dr Pierre Rossouw, from the NG [Reformed Church in South Africa] Church; Pastor Ray McCauly, from the Rhema Ministries; the Rev Paddy Mazibuko, of the Zionist Christian Church; and the Rev Kevin Dempsey, from the Full Gospel Church of God.

At a news conference after the meeting, the delegation said they told Mr de Klerk that they believed in a free and democratic political system. Concern was expressed about the state of emergency, and they said that they were against the use of violence. Pastor Badenhorst said that the movement was against any form of discrimination.

[Badenhorst] Just the way people relate to one another may not even be discriminating, but if you despise or look down or treat with indignity your fellow human being, that's in the same category. Anything which is contrary to neighborly love, as we see it in the Bible, we say it's wrong, and, therefore, we stand up against it. [end recording]

[Johannesburg SAPA in English at 1618 GMT on 10 January adds in a similar report, datelined Pretoria: "Delegation member Pastor Ray McCauley, president of Rhema Ministries, said he had asked Mr de Klerk about a release date for the ANC (African National Congress) leader Nelson Mandela, but the president had told him he did not have such a date 'in his drawer.'"

"Dr Badenhorst said Mr de Klerk had expressed the desire there should be church unity in South Africa."

"The organisation also expressed its opposition to abortion on demand that the abolition of the death penalty was not theologically justified. There should, however, be an automatic right of appeal.

"Dr Badenhorst said a conference would be held later this year about how churches could relate to a new South Africa."

De Klerk Notes Education 'Political Football'

*MB1101062390 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0607 GMT 11 Jan 90*

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 11, SAPA—Left and right-wing extremists were systematically trying to make a political football of education, the state president, Mr F.W. de Klerk, said in Pretoria on Wednesday [10 January] night. SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reports.

Addressing the Federal Teachers' Council at a function to take leave of him as former minister of national education, Mr de Klerk said one of the challenges of education was to keep it out of politics.

There also had to be a striving to achieve higher standards and to eliminate inequalities as fast as possible.

He referred to the dramatic events in Eastern Europe and said the youth would be faced with great challenges in the new world that was unfolding.

The chairman of the Federal Teachers' Council, Prof Hennie Maree, gave the assurance that the council would cooperate to the full where constitutional renewal affected education.

The council held talks with Mr Maree on education in general on Wednesday.

De Klerk Begins Talks With Transkei's Holomisa

*MB1101093590 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0900 GMT 11 Jan 90*

[Text] The state president, F.W. de Klerk, has begun a private meeting with Transkei military leader, Major General Bantu Holomisa, at the presidential palace in Umtata. De Klerk is being accompanied on his visit by Foreign Minister Pik Botha.

A crowd of people were at the airport when De Klerk arrived, carrying banners condemning racial laws in South Africa. They dispersed after an order was given by security forces.

Holomisa said yesterday he had requested the meeting with De Klerk in order to gauge the possible role of Transkei in the negotiation process, and on the future of the independent states in a free South Africa.

De Klerk is expected to return from Transkei after lunch.

Reformed Party Leader To Meet De Klerk

*MB1101111190 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1033 GMT 11 Jan 90*

[Text] Pretoria Jan 11 SAPA—The leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party [Reformed National Party] (HNP), Mr Jaap Marais, is to have talks with the state president, Mr F.W. de Klerk, at the latter's Union Buildings office on Monday (January 15), Mr Marais office said today (Thursday).

Confirming this, Mr Marais, told SAPA he would be discussing the "whole current political situation in South Africa".

He would especially express his concern at the increasing urgings for more and more concessions to be made to the "revolutionary forces", and at the prospect of negotiations between the government and the ANC [African National Congress], which could lead to the latter sharing power in South Africa, and eventually taking it over.

—Mr Marais will be the latest in a long line of prominent South Africans of differing shades of opinion to have had talks with President De Klerk.

Mr de Klerk committed himself at the start of his presidency in September last year to consult with as wide a range of South Africans, and others, as possible.

Mercenary Denard Applies for Visa Extension

*MB1101072890 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 0500 GMT 11 Jan 90*

[Text] The Department of Home Affairs has confirmed that the French mercenary leader who seized control of the Comoros last year after an abortive coup, Mr Bob Denard, has applied for the temporary visa issued to him to be extended.

Mr Denard arrived in South Africa in December, after negotiations involving the mercenaries, South Africa, and France, that finally ended with the mercenaries gaining permission to leave the archipelago.

Our political news staff reports that Mr Denard is continuing his negotiations about his future destination with the French authorities. He was granted permission to stay in South Africa until the 22d of this month.

11 Jan Press Review on Current Problems, Issues

MB1101103590

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Government Should Appoint Transportation Strike Inquiry—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 11 January in a page 14 editorial discusses the 9 January violence in Germiston associated with the South African Transport Services [SATS] strike, stating "wherever the blame for violence lies, the fact is that settlement of the dispute is irresponsibly overdue, and the politico-economic and labour issues must now be resolved as quickly as possible." "Here it is not the employers or workers who have to act, but the Government. It should instantly appoint an independent, public inquiry into the affair." "Undoubtedly there would be lessons to be learned which might help to curb the ugly side-effects of this tragic, wasteful strike and perhaps even put the negotiations back on the rails."

Segregated Hospitals 'Ironical'—A second editorial on the same page says "Only a year ago, the J.G. Strijdom was one of the best teaching hospitals in the country. Today it is chronically, perhaps terminally, ill thanks to the Government's 'own affairs' (read apartheid) policy which has led to the resignation of more than 100 doctors and specialists, and the closure of all but four of its 22 wards." "Government spokesmen say everything is running smoothly. Yet observers close to the problem say that diagnosis is wrong." The real problem "is the classification of the hospital as an 'own affairs' institution." "It is indeed ironic that in these days of reform, and the opening of facilities, the Government should insist on separate hospitals." "The only cure for the hospital's ills is for the Government to admit its mistake and revoke its decision."

BUSINESS DAY

U.S. Connection 'Hardly Worth the Worry'—"Surprise, surprise! [U.S.] Congressman Howard Wolpe has left South Africa convinced that further sanctions are necessary," states Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 11 January in a page 4 editorial. "American politicians who come trooping through this country to reaffirm their prejudices actually have sound reasons to do so. They are reinforcing their reputations at home as experts." "The price we pay is a declining American presence in this country. Last year a dozen corporations left; next year a few more will go. By the end of the decade, when real change is in prospect, other relationships will have supplanted the American connection which is now hardly worth the worry."

Transportation Strike Inquiry 'Necessary'—A second editorial on the same page discusses the violence associated with the SATS strike and calls into question the actions of the South African Police at the Germiston clash. None of the reports "has cast much light" on the sequence of events or the causes of the violence. "The first requirement is to establish the facts, and that can be credibly done only by a full-scale commission of inquiry." "When the facts have been established it may be possible to review sensibly the role of the police, the attitudes of the various factions of workers, and the background of industrial dispute. Unhappily, the

National Party no longer seeks to govern, merely to control, and therefore solutions remain elusive."

THE CITIZEN

Mandela Release 'Imminent'—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 10 January in a page 6 editorial predicts "the release of Nelson Mandela, the ANC [African National Congress] leader who has been in jail for 27 years for trying to overthrow the State, is imminent. Indeed, there is no purpose in keeping him in jail any longer." "When Mandela is released, any lingering idea that the ANC is still a restricted organisation will be dispelled." "Releasing Mandela also means that that there is no purpose in keeping the ANC banned. If he is free, other Rivonia trialists are free, and the organisation is de facto unbanned at home, what purpose is there in keeping the ANC-in-exile banned? We therefore expect the unbanning of the ANC will follow." "The sooner Mandela is let out the better." Noting that "excitement is already building up" over Mandela's predicted release "after the opening of Parliament" on February 2, THE CITIZEN advises that "the government should anticipate this build-up by freeing him now."

SOWETAN

U.S. Officials Leave With 'Pessimistic' Impression—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on January 11 in a page 6 editorial discusses the recent visit to South Africa by U.S. politicians Howard Wolpe, Alan Wheat, and Constance Morella, noting "they were pessimistic as they left the country after talking to State President F.W. de Klerk and a wide spectrum of South African opinion. It is sad that De Klerk could not convince such an important delegation about his intentions, and if he could not convince them, there is very little hope that he will convince the majority of blacks in this country. The scepticism within the country will continue until De Klerk takes all black grievances into account when he spells out his vision for the future." "It is one thing to talk about power sharing, but another to spell out what will be done to distribute the resources of this country fairly. The major question that white South Africa should be asking is: What happens after De Klerk's Rubicon?"

THE NATAL WITNESS

Government Should Tell 'No More Lies'—Pietermaritzburg THE NATAL WITNESS in English on 21 December in a page 14 editorial discusses South Africa's former support for mercenaries in the Comoros, pointing out that "last year Mr Glenn Babb, then Deputy Director General of Foreign Affairs, assured the world that his department was in no way involved in bank-rolling Bob Denard in the Comoros, or that South African aid was being channelled through Denard's presidential guard. Now we learn that the Government has been paying [as published] about R10 million [10 million rand] a year to keep the guard in place, which suggests that Mr Babb was either misinformed or not telling the truth." Therefore, "to restore South Africa's

international credibility, the new administration should decide upon a new approach: no more lies, and no more mercenaries."

Nation Enters Nineties With 'Confidence'—In discussing the passing of the 1980's, Pietermaritzburg THE NATAL WITNESS in English on 30 December notes in a page 4 editorial: "Nearer to home, Mugabe won the election, to many people's surprise." But "no one guessed what troubles were still to come" in South

Africa. "Unrest broke out in the townships, inflation started to soar and the economy faced its darkest hour. Since then, there has been a resurgence of hope." "South Africa seems to have turned a corner." "The Government has ended the border war and embarked on a programme of reform that would have been inconceivable in 1980. We end the decade, chastened and apprehensive, but with more confidence than seemed possible only a couple of years ago."

Mauritius

* South Africa Competes for Growing Tourist Trade

34000230 Johannesburg *FINANCIAL MAIL* in English
3 Nov 89 p 90

[Text] Beautiful Mauritius retains much of its original desert island charm: azure lagoons, white beaches, waving palm trees, the thundering surf pounding the coral reef, steep-rising, forested volcanic mountains....

Before independence in 1968, Mauritius was under British rule for 160 years, but the French influence still shows. The lingua franca remains French and Creole, though the population is 80 percent Indian.

While this adds to the island's exotic flavour for tourists, it is fast becoming a prosperous industrial nation. Exports of textiles, clothing, cut diamonds—and now even electronics—contributed to an impressive 6 percent annual GDP growth rate over the past six years.

But tourism remains a vital foreign exchange earner and the island has reached a crossroads where it must choose between maintaining its strong industrial growth, with unpleasant side-effects such as pollution, and de-emphasising industry in favour of the growing tourism sector.

Hotel occupancies at the upmarket Saint Geran and Le Touesstrook hotels of Sun Resorts Mauritius—SA's Sun International holds a 25 percent share—now run at 80 percent or more, while its La Pirogue resort hotel does the same by catering to lower-budget tourists.

Competition is hotting up—plans for hotel expansions now approved would increase the island's room capacity by over 50 percent over the next two years. New hotels to open next year include the 200-room Pullman at Grand Baie and a further 840 rooms in four other major developments.

Multinational hotel groups are moving in and their huge development plans could help to kill the goose that lays the golden egg. Hyatt International plans a 250-room complex at Balaclava and Royal Taipei is building a 150-room hotel at Wolmar. Hilton International plans a 300-room, five-storey complex with an 18-hole golf course at Tamarin Bay; it's scheduled for completion in 1991.

Sun Resorts has a 250-room complex in the pipeline at La Pirogue. Other local groups also plan to expand.

With the hotel and resorts industry explosion on the tiny island, target marketing and tariff and occupancy levels will be critical in maintaining profits in a vastly more competitive climate.

Between 1984 and 1987, Sun Resorts pushed up its average room occupancy level from 66 percent to 86 percent. Since then, however, it has steadily slipped back—to an estimated 81 percent this year. While this is still better than the estimated 75 percent average for large Mauritian hotels this year, the looming upsurge in

competition is forcing Paul Jones, regional director of Sun Resorts, to develop new ways to market his hotels.

The competition is not only on the island. France, Reunion (also French), West Germany, the UK, Italy and SA [South Africa] have traditionally been major sources of tourists to Mauritius but Caribbean resorts have launched an aggressive campaign to attract more cash-toting Europeans while the weak rand is precipitating a sharp fall in visitors from SA. With SA's share of the tourists at Sun International's three Mauritian resorts falling from 38 percent in 1984 to a mere 11 percent in 1988, the SA-linked hotel group must obviously broaden its appeal.

Apart from offering deep-sea game fishing, nightly entertainment and superior locales, Jones has found an answer in American Tom (In Search of Excellence) Peters' philosophy that superior service and customer relations are a sure-fire way to keep guests coming back.

At a recent two-day "Creating Value for Customers" conference at La Pirogue, presented by the Tom Peters organisation, Jones involved his top hotel management in a brainstorming session on customer needs.

"All our staff, especially frontliners, are being trained in how to listen and react constructively to customer complaints," Jones says. "Excellence of service is the proven way to ensure ongoing customer support: this has been proved conclusively by Peters and his team."

He works to increase staff responsiveness to the gripes of visitors by giving each staff member and his family a few days' accommodation, at one of Sun Resorts' three hotels on the island, to put them "in the customers' shoes." He also holds regular breakfast meetings with groups of service and management staff to discuss problems and look for suggestions.

"Saint Geran and Le Touesstrook have again been selected as two of the world's top resorts for 1989 by a highly reputable British travel group," Jones says. "We aim to keep it that way—and to improve our act daily, as we go along."

Jones and his team are thinking of offering regular work sessions by the Tom Peters consultants.

"SA companies that feel they need to tone up on their responsiveness to customer demands will therefore be able to do this in surroundings that are highly conducive to relaxed thinking."

Namibia

THE NAMIBIAN Details Draft Constitution

MB1001215090 Windhoek *THE NAMIBIAN* in English
9 Jan 90 pp 1,2

[Text] The contents of Namibia's draft constitution, which was completed over the December recess, have been revealed. The draft, which has yet to be ratified by both the Standing committee and the 72-member elected Constituent Assembly in the near future, is a moderate document which contains no shocks and will go a long

way towards placating critics of the SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] movement.

It is possible however, that amendments will still be made to the draft by the Standing Committee, before it is finally presented to the Constituent Assembly for its approval.

Among others, the draft provides for the inclusion of Walvis Bay in the national territory of Namibia; members of the National Assembly would to be elected by proportional representation; abolition of the death sentence; conscientious objection to compulsory military service will be permitted; a Bill of Fundamental Human Rights enforceable by the courts; prohibition of child labour; everyone entitled to a fair and public trial; compulsory schooling until 16 years of age; racial discrimination and apartheid shall be prohibited by an act of parliament; provision for state of emergency in time of war, national disaster or public emergency by the President; a person shall not hold office as President for more than two terms of five years each; legislative power shall be vested in a 72 member National Assembly; and others.

A few key aspects of the draft are listed below:

ESTABLISHMENT

- Namibia will be a sovereign, independent and secular Republic founded on the principles of democracy, the rule of law and social, economic and political justice;
- the national territory of Namibia shall consist of the whole territory recognised by the majority of the international community through the organs of the UN as Namibia, including the harbour and port of Walvis Bay, as well as the islands off Namibia, and its southern boundary shall extend to the middle of the Orange River;
- any person who is ordinarily resident in Namibia, and has been for a continuous period of no less than five years, shall be entitled to apply for citizenship by naturalisation;
- Parliament can also authorise by law the conferment of citizenship upon any fit and proper person by virtue of any special skill or experience or commitment to a services rendered to the Namibian nation either before or after independence;

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS

- The fundamental rights and freedoms enshrined in this chapter will be respected and upheld by the legislature, executive and all organs of government and agencies and shall be enforceable by the courts;
- the right to life shall be respected and protected, and it shall not be competent for any law to prescribe the death sentence and no court shall have the power to impose a death sentence;
- the dignity of every person shall be inviolable;
- no persons shall be subject to torture;

- no person shall be required to perform forced labour;
- any person who has conscientious objections to serve as a member of the defence force, may however be required to perform labour in place of such service;
- no child below the age of fourteen years shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or engage in any other hazardous employment;
- no person may be discriminated against on grounds of race, colour, ethnic origin, sex, religion, creed or social or economic status;
- no person shall be subject to arbitrary arrest of detention;
- no person who is arrested shall be detained in custody without being informed of the grounds for such arrest, and nor shall he be denied access to a lawyer of his choice;
- a person arrested and detained in custody shall be procured before the nearest magistrate within forty-eight hours of such arrest;
- no law providing for preventive detention shall authorise the detention of a person for a period in excess of thirty days unless an advisory board consisting of five persons, of whom no less than three are judges, has authorised an extension;
- everyone is entitled to a fair and public hearing by an independent, impartial and competent tribunal established by law;
- no one shall be subjected to interference with the privacy of his home, correspondence or communication "save as in accordance with law and is necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security, public safety or the economic well-being of the country...";
- fundamental freedoms are guaranteed;
- no expropriation of property without payment of just compensation;
- every person shall have the right to participate in peaceful political activity intended to influence the composition and policies of the government;
- any person fearing persecution on grounds of his political beliefs shall be entitled to claim asylum in Namibia;
- every person shall be entitled to enjoy, practice, profess and maintain and promote any culture, language, tradition or religion subject to the terms of the constitution;
- every person has the right to education which shall be free and compulsory;
- no child shall be allowed to leave school until he has reached the age of sixteen years;
- everyone shall have the right to maintain private schools or colleges provided that the standards are not

inferior and that no restrictions are placed on admission on grounds of race or colour;

- apartheid and racial discrimination shall be rendered criminally punishable by the courts "for the purposes of expressing the revulsion of the Namibian people to such practices;"

EMERGENCY AND WAR

- In a time of war, national disaster or public emergency the President may by proclamation published in the Gazette declare a state of national emergency exists;
- any laws made by the President in this regard shall cease to have legal force if not approved by the National Assembly within fourteen days after the date of commencement of such laws;
- the President shall have the power to declare war, and to proclaim or terminate Martial Law (which may only be declared in a situation in which war prevails);
- executive power shall vest in a Cabinet headed by a President, who shall be head of state and of government and commander in chief of the defence forces;
- the president shall be elected by the National Assembly on secret ballot and by a simple majority;
- the term of president elected to office shall be five years unless he dies or resigns; he shall hold office for no more than two terms;
- a President shall be removed from office if a two thirds majority of all members of the National Assembly adopts a resolution impeaching him;
- after a President has vacated office, he is granted an indemnity from civil proceedings in respect of acts done by him in his former capacity as President (unless he has been impeached on grounds specified in the Constitution);
- the President may dissolve the National Assembly by Proclamation if the government is unable to govern effectively;
- appoint and receive ambassadors and other diplomatic representatives;
- declare war, or martial law and conclude peace;
- confer such honours as he deems appropriate on residents and friends of Namibia;
- appoint the Prime Minister, ministers and deputies, commanding general of the armed forces; the Inspector general of police; members of the public service commission; appoint a judicial service commission and with the approval of the National Assembly, appoint the Chief Justice, the Attorney General and the Ombudsman;
- the Cabinet shall consist of the Prime Minister and other such Ministers as the president may appoint;

- no minister may take up other paid employment; or use information by virtue of his position to enrich himself;

THE LEGISLATURE

- Legislative power shall be vested in a National Assembly of 72 members elected by general, direct and secret ballot in a system of proportional representation;
- the term of office shall be five years and no longer;
- a quorum of at least thirty six members shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the Assembly for the exercise of its powers;
- where a bill is passed by a majority of two thirds or more, the President is obliged to give his assent thereto;
- the Assembly shall have the power to make and repeal laws for the peace, order and good government of the country;

HOUSE OF REVIEW

- There shall be a House of Review established by the President within five years from date of independence;
- this will consist of two members from each region to be elected by an electoral college which will consist of the regional council and municipalities;
- this House shall have the power to review proposed legislation and investigate and report to the National Assembly on any legislation;
- all bills, other than those dealing with taxes and allocation of public monies, shall be referred to the House of Review;
- if it rejects a bill, the same will be referred back to the National Assembly;

PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY

- The state shall strive to promote the welfare of its people by means of a social order in which justice, social and political, informs all institutions of national life;
- it shall direct policy towards securing that all citizens have the right to an adequate livelihood;
- that ownership and control of material resources are distributed to serve the common good;
- that there is equal pay for equal work for both men and women;
- that the formation of trade unions to protect workers rights and interests is encouraged;
- that the aged, incapacitated and unemployed have social welfare and amenities;
- that the legal system provides free legal aid where necessary;

- that workers are paid a living wage;
- that planning is undertaken to raise the level of nutrition and standard of living of Namibia's people;
- that in intentional relations the state promotes peace and security; just and honourable relations between nations; and encourages settlement of disputes by arbitration;
- that natural resources, beauty and ecology be protected and developed for the benefit of the people;
- that the mass of the population be encouraged to participate in governmental decision making and deliberating such decisions at all levels of public life;
- the economic order shall be founded on principles of economic justice and securing for Namibians a life of human dignity;
- property ownership shall include public, joint public-private; cooperative, small scale family; and private ownership;
- foreign nationals shall be encouraged to invest;
- land water and natural resources shall belong to the state where it is not otherwise lawfully owned by another person or corporation;
- the state shall establish a Central Bank of Namibia;
- there shall be a national planning commission to plan national development;

ADMINISTRATION JUSTICE

- The judiciary shall be independent and subject only to the constitution and the law;
- it will consist of a supreme court and magistrates and inferior courts;

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

- Namibia will be divided into local units of state government;

THE OMBUDSMAN

- There shall be established an office of the Ombudsman who shall be independent;
- he will investigate complaints of violations of fundamental freedoms, abuse of power, etc

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

- The PSC shall be independent and impartial;
- it will have the power to appoint suitably qualified persons to the public services and assure the fair administration of personnel policy;

POLICE AND DEFENCE

- There will be a Namibian police force with prescribed powers, duties and procedures in order to secure the internal security of Namibia and to maintain law and order;

- there shall be an Inspector General of police appointed by the President;
- he shall make provision for a balanced structuring of the police force;
- there shall be established a Namibian defence force with prescribed powers, duties and procedures to defend the territory and its national interests;
- there shall be a Commanding General of the defence force appointed by the President;

FINANCE

- The movable and immovable assets which were owned before the commencement of the constitution by the transitional government, the SA Development Trust, representative authorities in terms of AG 8 and the Government of Rehoboth, shall at commencement of the constitution vest in the government of Namibia;
- the State Revenue Fund shall continue;

The Act will be called the Namibia Constitution Act, and will come into operation on the date of independence, if ratified by the Constituent Assembly.

[Windhoek *THE NAMIBIAN* in English on 9 January, in a front page report headlined "Not An 'Official' Document," reminds: "The status of the draft constitution reproduced on these pages today is unofficial, since it has not yet been officially tabled before, or discussed by, the Standing Committee, although it is believed that individual members are in possession of copies.

"The Standing Committee did not authorise the public release of this document, if indeed it is the constitutional blueprint in question, according to members of the said Committee.

"The procedure was that the Standing Committee would first discuss and possibly amend aspects of the constitution, drawn up by a three-member legal team from South Africa; and then later table it before the Constituent Assembly for its final approval before releasing it for public scrutiny."]

Publishes Constitutional Preamble

MB1001223490 Windhoek *THE NAMIBIAN* in English
9 Jan 90 p 2

["Preamble to the Draft Constitution of Namibia"]

[Text] "Whereas recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is indispensable for freedom, justice and peace; and

Whereas the said rights include the right of the individual to life, liberty and to the pursuit of happiness, regardless of race, colour, ethnic origin, sex or religion, creed or social or economic status; and

Whereas the said rights are most effectively maintained and protected in a democratic society, where the government is responsible to freely elected representatives of

the people, operating under a sovereign Constitution and a free and independent judiciary; and

Whereas these rights have for so long been denied to the people of Namibia by apartheid, racism and colonialism; and

Whereas the people of Namibia have finally emerged victorious in their struggle against such apartheid, racism and colonialism; and

Whereas the people of Namibia are determined to adopt a Constitution which expresses for themselves and their children their determination to cherish and to protect from invasion and corrosion the gains of their long struggle; and

Whereas the people of Namibia desire national reconciliation in order to foster peace, unity and a common loyalty to a single state; and

Whereas the people of Namibia have resolved to constitute Namibia into a sovereign, secular, democratic republic, and to secure to all its citizens:

JUSTICE, social, economic and political

LIBERTY, of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship

EQUALITY, of status and of opportunity

and to promote among them all

FRATERNITY, assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Namibian nation among and in association with the free Nations of the world

NOW THEREFORE, we the people of Namibia declare this day, the following as the fundamental law of our Sovereign and Independent Republic."

Ghana

* Islamic Activities in Country Detailed

* Notable Converts to Islam

90EF0076A Tripoli AL-DA'WAH AL-ISLAMIYAH
in Arabic 11 Oct 89 p 6

[Article: "Prominent Ghanaian Figure Converts to Islam"]

[Text] Brother Amir Mamobi, a most prominent Ghanaian figure, converted to Islam recently, announcing his adoption of Islam at the headquarters of the bureau of the World Islamic Call Society in Accra.

This conversion coincided with the symposium organized by the Federation of Muslim Councils, and the society on Islamic legislation and on marriage and inheritance in Islam, and with a special course organized for mosque imams from 18-24 September 1989. Brother Amir Mamobi's conversion to Islam is—with all its positive indications and good impact on the Islamic call activity in Ghana and in other African countries that are subjected to a ferocious Christianization activity—an important event in this country.

On the occasion, the World Islamic Call Society bureau in Accra organized a ceremony to honor and congratulate brother Amir Mamobi on embracing the right faith and to present to him copies of the venerable Koran, Islamic publications, and an Islamic apparel.

* Islamic Call Center Opened in Accra

90EF0076B Tripoli AL-DA'WAH AL-ISLAMIYAH
in Arabic 11 Oct 89 p 6

[Article: "Society Opens New Bureau in Ghanaian Capital"]

[Text] AL-RISALAH [The Message], a newspaper published in Accra, the capital of Ghana, has published an article welcoming the new bureau opened by the World Islamic Call Society in Ghana to tend the call affairs and to help Ghanaian Muslims.

The paper covered the details of the ceremony marking the bureau's opening and said that a significant number of Muslim leaders, imams, ulema, and leaders of Islamic organizations and bodies took part in the ceremony, including al-Hajj Shibako, the Zongo leader; al-Hajj Sola Mohammad, the Jonga leader; al-Hajj Ahmad Janlo, the Golani leader; al-Hajj Osman 'Ali, the Bosanga leader; and by Faruq Bako and Hasan Muhammad Madani.

In an address to the ceremony, the society representative noted the bureau's objectives of working for the Muslims in this friendly country and for spreading Islam everywhere. Brother Hasan Madani also noted the educational aid the society provides to Ghana's Muslims. The participants lauded the Ghanaian Government's efforts to strengthen the cultural and social relations and the agricultural cooperation with the great Jamahiriyyah.

* Symposium Discusses Islamic Legislation, Marriage, Inheritance

90EF0076C Tripoli AL-DA'WAH AL-ISLAMIYAH
in Arabic 11 Oct 89 p 6

[Article: "Symposium Organized to Discuss Islamic Legislation, Marriage and Inheritance in Ghana"]

[Text] Within the context of strengthening the Islamic activity procession in Africa to develop and enhance the call's performance, and to explain the Islamic issues and the principles of the orthodox faith, the Federation of Ghanaian Muslim Councils and the World Islamic Call Society organized a symposium on Islamic legislation, marriage, and inheritance. The symposium activities included the drafting of special programs to strengthen and modernize the knowledge of 43 mosque imams in the greater Accra area.

In its edition of 25 September 1989, Ghana's TIMES lauded the World Islamic Call Society's efforts and its fruitful cooperation with the Ghanaian Federation of Muslim Councils to make the symposium successful and beneficial to Muslims. The paper highlighted the participants' words and the contribution the Libyan Arab missionaries and researchers made by delivering lectures on Islamic legislation and on family education based on the principles of Islam.

In a related development, al-Hajj Malik 'Abd-al-Ma'mun, the symposium chairman, stressed the need to make use of these symposiums in order to enhance the call's work.

He also urged the participants to apply in practice what they learned from the symposium. Al-Hajj Mosa Kordi, the assistant coordinator of the Federation of Muslim Councils, urged all the schools of Mankaranta to keep up pace with all the new educational changes in the country and to include scientific studies in the curricula. Upon conclusion of the symposium activities, certificates of appreciation, books, and publications were given to the lecturing professors and to the participants.

Ivory Coast

Journalists Not Permitted at Liberian Border

AB1001213190 Paris AFP in French 1944 GMT
10 Jan 90

[Text] Abidjan, 10 Jan (AFP)—Ivorian authorities today refused to allow foreign journalists to go to Danane (west of the Ivory Coast), where several thousand Liberians were given shelter while fleeing the violent incidents that broke out in their country on 24 December. AFP was told of the refusal by the minister of communication and the minister of interior.

AFP on 8 January had requested permission from the authorities to visit and take pictures in the Danane region following difficulties experienced by two Abidjan bureau AFP journalists last week while reporting in the region. The prefect of Danane had asked some gendarmes to prevent them from taking the road leading to

the border with Liberia. They were then asked to leave their rooms in the only hotel of the town, which is 100 km from Man, the nearest town. Local authorities tried to justify their action by saying they did not receive any instructions concerning the press, and demanded authorizations signed by the ministers of communication and interior. This is the first time any authorization has been requested from foreign journalists accredited to the Ministry of Communication.

Liberia

'Heavy Fighting' Reported in Nimba 10 Jan

AB1001183590 Paris AFP in English 1824 GMT
10 Jan 90

[Excerpt] Abidjan, Jan 10 (AFP)—Heavy fighting was going on Wednesday in Liberia's northeastern Nimba county, as government troops torched villages and slaughtered members of the Gio and Mano tribes, diplomatic sources said.

Some 60 rebel insurgents continued to battle government troops, but the invasion they had launched from Ivory Coast at the border town of Butuo on December 24 in an apparent [words indistinct] at 200, said the insurgents had broken up into groups of six or eight and killed many of their adversaries. [passage omitted]

Border Settlements Evacuated

AB1101084990 London BBC World Service in English
0730 GMT 11 Jan 90

[From the "African News" program]

[Text] Journalists visiting Liberia's northeastern region have been told that settlements in the area which borders on Guinea and Ivory Coast are being evacuated to enable Liberian troops to mop up the remnants of the small invasion force, led by opponents of President Samuel Doe. They include the town of Kahnple, where army officers say they fought a 7-hour battle with the rebels last week.

The BBC West Africa correspondent said one dead man she saw there appeared to have been killed much more recently, lending some support to statements by local people that soldiers have been taking revenge by killing young men of the local Gio tribal group.

Yesterday, the human rights group Africa Watch said at least 200 civilians were killed following the uprising, and it quoted eyewitnesses as saying that government troops had carried out the killings.

'First Independent Report'

AB1101095790 London BBC World Service in English
0730 GMT 11 Jan 90

[From the "Network Africa" program]

[Text] First today a Network scoop: In Liberia's Nimba County, rebels have been dodging Army soldiers in a

cat-and-mouse game since armed dissidents first invaded the region 2 weeks ago. Their intention was to topple President Samuel Doe. In the ensuing conflict, civilians claimed they suffered more at the hands of the soldiers than the rebels. Well, this morning, we have the first independent report from Nimba. Our West Africa correspondent, Elizabeth Blunt, together with two colleagues from the LIBERIAN OBSERVER were the first journalists escorted into the area by the Liberian Army. There they visited the town of Kahnple, where Liz spoke to the Gio paramount chief of the region, Daniel Bartowa Bartowa. He described what had happened.

[Begin recording] [Bartowa] On the morning of the 1st of January 1990, I (?learned) there was a Mandingo man that brought information to us that the rebels had attacked Kahnple. Right after talking with the man, I was going across this street to go on the other side and get to my house. We heard gunfire at the checkpoint on that side, and then at the same time we heard another gun fire at the other checkpoint, that means they were already in town. We were in between the firing of the guns. So I rushed in with the Mandingo people. There they hid me until this loyal troop got in here on the 3rd of January this year.

[Blunt] You say you went and hid. What happened to other people?

[Bartowa] Many innocent people died here. They were killed by the rebels, many people.

[Blunt] How many people were killed?

[Bartowa] Well, when I came from hiding when the loyal people were here, the bodies that we gathered and buried in town here that day was about 19, and definitely, these people, I could hear them saying that they will tell the Kahnple people: (?you have to stop). We are not after you people! We are after those who are working for Doe's government! I, being a paramount chief, in hearing this kind of thing, I will not get out. I have no arms to defend myself, so I remained in hiding until when I heard the loyalists: We are those from Monrovia, you all come out! That was the time I was able to come out.

[Blunt] And were the people that were killed shot? And what sort of people were they? Young men or all sorts of people?

[Bartowa] Eh, young men and some businessmen. Mostly the Mandingo people suffered a lot.

[Unidentified reporter] We understand there were some Liberian citizens or civilians who joined the rebels. Could you comment on that?

[Bartowa] Well, yes, because those that they ... [changes thought] those that were outside named to me in town here [as heard]. There are some citizens from in town here who were living with us here that joined these people when they came, most, most particularly, all the young boys from Lapie No. 1. All of them joined the rebels when they got here. [words indistinct]

[Reporter] What happened to Lapie No.1?

[Bartuwa] There is nobody in the town now. They are all in the bush now. [end recording]

Captured Rebels Explain Training, Recruitment

AB1001172290 Dakar PANA in English 1427 GMT
9 Jan 90

[Text] Monrovia, 10 Jan. (LINA/PANA)—Two members of the dissident forces which entered Liberia in December to destabilize the government, have confessed their involvement in the act and explained the process of their recruitment and subsequent training in Burkina Faso and Libya.

Dissidents Harrison Duopu, 24, and Alfred Sommah, 40, gave their respective explanations in Monrovia on Tuesday in the office of Justice Minister Jenkins Scott when they were brought before members of the Liberian press to voluntarily confess their connection with the dissident forces led by former GSO Director-General Charles Taylor.

Duopu explained that he was recruited unknowingly when he was misled by a fellow Liberian who in November 1987 persuaded him (Duopu) to travel to Danane, an Ivorian town, to "work for money," but said instead of going to Danane, he later discovered that they were in the Ivorian capital, Abidjan. He said while in Abidjan, his "friend" acquired some tickets to be used to travel to the farm of the Ivorian President Houphouet-Boigny, to seek employment.

Duopu further explained that surprisingly, after some hours of travel, he discovered that they were in a desert area, and still en route to Boigny's farm, until he finally realised that they had arrived in Ouagadougou, the capital of Burkina Faso.

Duopu further told the press that upon arrival in Ouagadougou, he began to complain about his mission to the area but he found out later that "Charles Taylor has complete contact with the leader of Burkina Faso", thus making it difficult for him to flee the country, especially when he had no money for transportation.

Duopu said on 14 November 1987, he and several Liberians boarded the Soviet airline "Aeroflot" which took them from Ouagadougou to Libya where they began military training on the 15 November 1987 and ended in November 1988.

He said they underwent commando and infantry training as well as training in the use of several sophisticated military weapons including anti-aircraft explosives, mines and heavy weapons.

Duopu explained that Taylor began bringing them back home (Liberia) in April 1989 in groups some of which were to travel through neighboring Guinea and others through Cote d'Ivoire [Ivory Coast].

Duopu said his group was transported from Cote d'Ivoire on 23 December by Taylor with each of them receiving some 20 dollars worth of Ivorian currency.

He said from his estimate, about 96 dissidents crossed the Liberian border on the 24 December to carry out the destabilization.

For his part, Sommah explained that he was recruited by John Nyumah and Cooper Teah for military training abroad after he was dismissed by the Monrovia City Police for over-staying a sick leave granted him by the organization.

He said they left the Ivorian town of Danane in 1988 for Abidjan from where they took-off for Burkina Faso arriving there after two nights and two days of travel.

Sommah explained that before they flew to Libya for their training at "Camp Tanjura", they met with Charles Taylor who told them that he had sent for them to train and return to Liberia to overthrow the Liberian Government.

He said during the training, some 50 men were selected for naval training but the plans to use the sea was abandoned for fear that they might land in enemy territory.

Sommah said at one point they were frustrated due to the protracted absence of Taylor who later appeared in Libya and explained that he had been arrested in Sierra Leone where he had gone to make contact to use that country to launch his incursion into Liberia.

The dissident, who spoke of "personal contact" between Taylor and the Burkinabe leader, Blaise Compaore, said the last contingent of trained dissidents began leaving Libya for Burkina Faso on 15 June.

Sommah said the group which should have travelled through Guinea to enter Liberia met "stiff resistance" from the Guinean security forces which arrested and interrogated them before deporting them to the countries which they (dissidents) claimed to belong to.

He, however, said that following their deportation they regrouped in a town called Sipilou along the Guinea-Ivorian border before leaving for the Ivorian town of Danane.

Sommah said while in Danane they were given 12 dollars each per week by Taylor.

He said Taylor later gave them "some money" to come to Liberia of their "mission" and told them that they would meet their contacts upon arrival in Liberia.

Sommah said he was arrested at the Salala check-point in Bong County on the Ivorian border after he had visited the military camp in Niama in the same county.

He confessed to have been trained in the use of the "general machine gun", the AK-47 and other weapons.

Minister Views Search for 'Renegades,' Murderers

AB1001204690 Dakar PANA in English 1830 GMT
10 Jan 90

[Text] Monrovia, 10 Jan (LINA/PANA)—Liberia's justice minister, Jenkins Scott, has disclosed that several customs and immigration officers had been reported

missing while two police men had been confirmed dead after a group of dissidents attacked their border posts during the early morning of 25 December.

He said of the 17 customs officers assigned at Butuo and Karmplay in Nimba County on the Ivorian border, 10 had been reported missing while two of the six immigration officers assigned in the areas had also been reported missing.

Addressing newsmen at his Ashmun Street office on Tuesday, Scott also disclosed that of the four police officers assigned in the areas, two had been confirmed dead.

The minister said Liberia's security network was continuing a massive search for the "renegades" as well as the missing customs and immigration officers and that the public should assist them in this direction.

In a related development, Scott disclosed the deaths of three men reported to have been murdered in Monrovia under suspicious circumstances recently.

He said the first of such murders occurred on 30 December when Warrant Officer Peter Kolleh of the Executive Mansion Guard was shot in the back and killed by an unknown gunman in the Sinkor area.

Scott said the second murder took place on 4 January when Robert Phillips was found dead at his home after his neck was slit by persons yet to be identified.

The justice minister also said that the body of one David Opatée, a Togolese national and an employee of the Omega Navigation Station outside Monrovia, was found on Tuesday [9 January] morning with the neck also slit.

Scott said "no lead" had yet been established in the three murders.

Meanwhile, Scott has appealed to the general public to assist the security forces with information that would lead to the arrest and prosecution of anyone connected to the three murders.

Nigeria

President Babangida Postpones U.S. Visit

AB1001194290 Paris AFP in French 1846 GMT
10 Jan 90

[Text] Lagos, 10 Jan (AFP)—The state visit that General Ibrahim Babangida was expected to make to the United States from 16-20 January has been "postponed indefinitely," a source close to the government announced this evening in Lagos. No official comment has been published on the reasons for this postponement that reliable sources had announced as "possible" during the day.

The postponement is said to have been decided for security reasons to forestall any possible reactions in military circles and also within Christian movements after the reshufflings announced by the Presidency on 29 December 1989, a reliable source stressed. The reshufflings that occurred within the high military command

had resulted in the dropping of General Domkat Bali, the highest ranking military officer in the country and the regime's number three man, and along with him, a group of senior officers who are members of a lobby in Nigeria dubbed the "Langtang mafia" after the name of an ethnic minority from Plateau State (central Nigeria).

Gen. Babangida might have decided not to leave the country "to bring the situation under control," if necessary, in view of the dissatisfaction noted in military circles and of possible violent reactions in Christian circles against what is described in these circles as increased domination by the Islamic north over the state's affairs. Some Christian demonstrations, which were easily brought under control and which did not result in any casualties, had even broken out in Ondo State (southern Nigeria, near Lagos) following the "fall" of General Bali, one of the rare Christians to hold a very high-ranking position in Nigeria's military government.

General Bali Comments on Resignation, Babangida

AB1001131490 Paris AFP in English 1256 GMT
10 Jan 90

[Report by Ade Obisesan]

[Text] Lagos, Jan 10 (AFP)—Lieutenant-General Domkat Bali, former "number three" in Nigeria's military government, said his appointment last week as minister of internal affairs was a "personal humiliation", according to press reports here Wednesday.

The widely respected Gen. Bali, 50, has rejected the portfolio and announced that he will retire from the Army in two official letters to President Ibrahim Babangida, he told a press conference Tuesday.

The "Bali affair", which followed a December 29 government reshuffle that has also affected the composition of the Armed Forces Ruling Council [AFRC], Nigeria's top decision-making body, has dominated newspaper headlines this week.

"If I had retired before (the ministerial appointment was made), it would have been different, but to now retire and take the appointment immediately is a personal humiliation," Gen. Bali told reporters.

The Moslem General Babangida may have slipped up in relegating [word indistinct] Christian Gen. Bali, who had been defence minister and is the military's longest-serving officer, to the sidelines, several observers noted here this week. The head of state himself took the defence portfolio.

Gen. Bali is believed to have a firm grip on the "Langtang mafia", a very important pressure group in the Army which hails from the same northern Plateau State as himself.

The "Langtang mafia" does not pose any security threat to the nation, Gen. Bali stated Tuesday. Observers said the perceived "insult" to the "old general" may provoke unfavourable reactions in the Army.

Recent appointments into ministerial and other top government posts by Gen. Babangida may also provoke agitation among Christians in the southern part of the country who could see them as heavily in favour of the Moslem-dominated north, observers added.

Apparently responding to critics Monday, Gen. Babangida said "there are no cracks in the wall of Nigeria" as he swore in a replacement interior minister, Commodore Lamba Dung Gwom.

"There is no north, no south, no middle belt, no Christianity, no Islam, but only one state, one nation," Gen. Babangida added. Reliable sources meanwhile said there had been Christian demonstrations in Ondo State, close to the capital, at the weekend.

Gen. Babangida does not consult fully with other members of the AFRC before taking crucial decisions, Gen. Bali was quoted Wednesday as saying. For example, the dissolution of the AFRC last year was a unilateral decision, he added.

"The powers which ought to be with the AFRC have been usurped substantially by the president...it is becoming the dictatorship of a person, rather than military dictatorship," he stated.

Gen. Babangida has promised to restore civilian rule to Nigeria by October 1992, under a tightly controlled transition programme which has already seen the formation of two political parties.

Senegal

2 Dead in Artillery Duels on Mauritania Border

AB1001192690 Paris AFP in French 1909 GMT
10 Jan 90

[Text] Dakar, 10 Jan (AFP)—Confrontations with heavy artillery between the Senegalese and the Mauritanian Armies on either side of the Senegal River, which separates the two countries, have claimed at least two lives during the past few days, it was learned from very reliable sources in Dakar and Nouakchott.

According to Senegalese sources, the confrontations caused the deaths of at least two civilians last Saturday [6 January] in the Senegalese villages of Ngaouli and Dondou near the river bank, while at least four Senegalese soldiers were admitted to hospital for injuries during veritable "artillery bombardments."

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